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Delta deposits

building up lake deposits there?

New Leadership

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#### MEPAG Face-to-Face Meeting

#### Tuesday, February 24, 2015

Welcome. L. Pratt

08:15 AM

00.13 AM	Welcome, E. 17att 1 <b>vew Lettlership</b>
08:35 AM	NASA: MEP Status/Mars Future plans, J. Watzin
09:30 AM	HEOMD plans, interactions, B. Bussey/R. Davis
10:00 AM	MEPAG response to NASA presentations, <i>L. Pratt</i>
10:20 AM	Break Flight Program Status
	1 tight 1 rogram Status
10:40 AM	Mars Science, <i>M. Meyer</i> (call-in)
11:00 AM	NASA MEP Mission Status, F. Li
11:25 AM	Update from 2020 Rover project, <i>K. Farley</i>
12:00 PM	Lunch
01:30 PM	European Perspective/ExoMars planning,
	R. de Groot
02:00 PM	Japanese Mars Planning, H. Miyamoto
02:15 PM	Emerging Technologies/Mission Capabilities,
	C. Whetsel/R. Lock
02:45 PM	Break MEPAG Goals Document
03:15 PM	MEPAG Goals Revision , V. Hamilton & Goals
05 45 024	Committee Members
05:45 PM	Day 1 discussion and wrap-up, <i>L. Pratt</i>
06.00.00	4.14
06:00 PM	Adjourn

#### Wednesday, February 25, 2015

08:00 AM	Agenda and actions for today; follow-up on Goals presentation; future activities, <i>L. Pratt</i> New Mission Results!
09:00 AM	MAVEN Early Results & Prospects, D. Brain
09:40 AM	MOM Early Progress, R. Zurek
10:00 AM	Break  Landing Site Activity
10:20 AM	The 2016 InSight Mission & L/S Process,
10:50 AM	B. Banerdt/M. Golombek Future Landing Site Observing, J. Grant/ M. Golombek
11:15 AM	ExoMars landing site process, J. Vago
11:35 AM	Discussion: Landing Sites for Human Missions,
	R. Davis
11:55 AM	MEPAG action Items; Wrap-up, <i>L. Pratt</i>
12:15 PM	Adjourn

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### **New Leadership for Mars Activities**

#### First opportunity for MEPAG community to meet new leadership

- Mars Exploration Program Director: James Watzin
- HEOMD Chief Exploration Scientist: Ben Bussey
- New in PSD—Assistant Director for Science and Exploration: Richard Davis

#### Focus: Activities in the 2020's and beyond

- 2020 Mars rover begins this era of future robotic and human exploration
  - Payload includes science instruments, in situ resource utilization demonstrator, sampling equipment
  - What next?
- Studies are being initiated to follow up on near-term needs after 2020:
  - Replenish relay/reconnaissance infrastructure
  - Make scientific and technical progress on Decadal Survey priorities (e.g., sample return) and to follow up new discoveries (e.g., Recurring Slope Lineae)
  - Locate in situ resources for future robotic and human exploration
  - Foster closer coordination and exploit synergies between scientific and resource measurement capabilities

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### Roles for MEPAG

- NASA HQ has requested two analyses by MEPAG:
  - Analyze potential science and resource objectives for a possible new orbiter to be launched in 2022/2024
  - Analyze potential science objectives for a landed human mission on Mars in the 2030's
- MEPAG has tentatively agreed, pending receipt of the study charters.
  - These analyses are to be co-chartered by HEOMD Exploration and SMD PSD/MEP
  - The charters are currently in work and the SAGs expected to start work in April
- MEPAG will conduct this work via 2 Science Analysis Groups (SAGs)
  - Next Orbiter SAG (NEX-SAG) to analyze:
    - Relevant scientific objectives derived from the revised MEPAG goals document
    - Needed measurement capabilities to locate in situ resources needed by future human missions
    - Synergies between the two sets of measurements
  - Human Science Objectives SAG (HSO-SAG) to analyze:
    - Our anticipated level of scientific knowledge at time of landing humans on Mars
    - What science should be advanced by humans based on the Mars surface?
      - Includes providing information about where the base(s) for humans should be.
    - This is part of a larger joint HEOMD/SMD study looking at exploration locations on Mars.

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# MEPAG Goals Document Revision

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### Purpose of the Goals Document

#### The MEPAG Goals Document aims to provide sufficient information to:

- Reflect the scientific priorities of the MEPAG community with respect to investigations for future flight missions,
- Guide NASA's Mars Exploration Program (MEP) in its advance planning of Mars flight missions,
- Help NASA develop Announcements of Opportunity and Proposal Information Packages for missions with science objectives, and
- Support the mission and instrument selection process by helping NASA distinguish those science investigations likely to make substantial (vs. incremental) advances.

This document does NOT specify implementation or imply a timeline for conducting the investigations.

Provides for direct input from the science community as to what should be the scientific core of future Mars Exploration.

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### Purpose of this Revision

- Bring the document up to date with respect to science advancements in all Goal areas
  - E.g., science results presented at 8<sup>th</sup> Mars
     Conference (2014)
  - E.g., aims of the HEOMD Evolvable Mars
     Campaign
- Increase cohesion and usability of the document, reflecting connections in current research
  - Clarify language and intent
  - Many changes involve reorganization and amplification of previous content
- Prepare for upcoming activities (e.g., SAGs)

### MEPAG Goals Committee

Vicky Hamilton, Chair

Goal I, Life
Jen Eigenbrode
Tori Hoehler

Goal II, Climate
Scot Rafkin
Paul Withers

Goal III, Geology
Steve Ruff
Aileen Yingst

Goal IV, Preparations
for Human
Exploration

Darlene Lim
Ryan Whitley

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### Changes to Goals Document

- Added new level in hierarchy: Sub-Objectives
  - Reflects detailed questions arising for a complex planet and provides a better way to distinguish priority within an Objective.

#### Extent of Changes:

- Goal I, Life: Relatively minor, transitioning from habitability to seeking biosignatures
- Goal II, Climate: Significant augmentation
- Goal III, Geology: Extensive revision and re-organization
- Goal IV, Preparation for Human Exploration: Significant reorganization and re-prioritization



MEPAG Meeting Draft of Revised Goals Document available on

http://mepag.jpl.nasa.gov/

#### Status:

- Presented and discussed at MEPAG face-to-face meeting Feb. 24-25, 2015
- Poster presented at LPSC and final comments were due March 20
- Comments now being addressed => final release ~ 1 May

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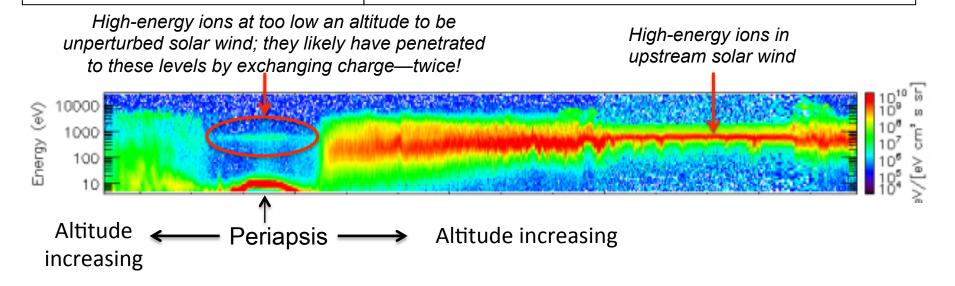
# Mars Science Highlights

Some recently published, others reported at MEPAG meeting and LPSC

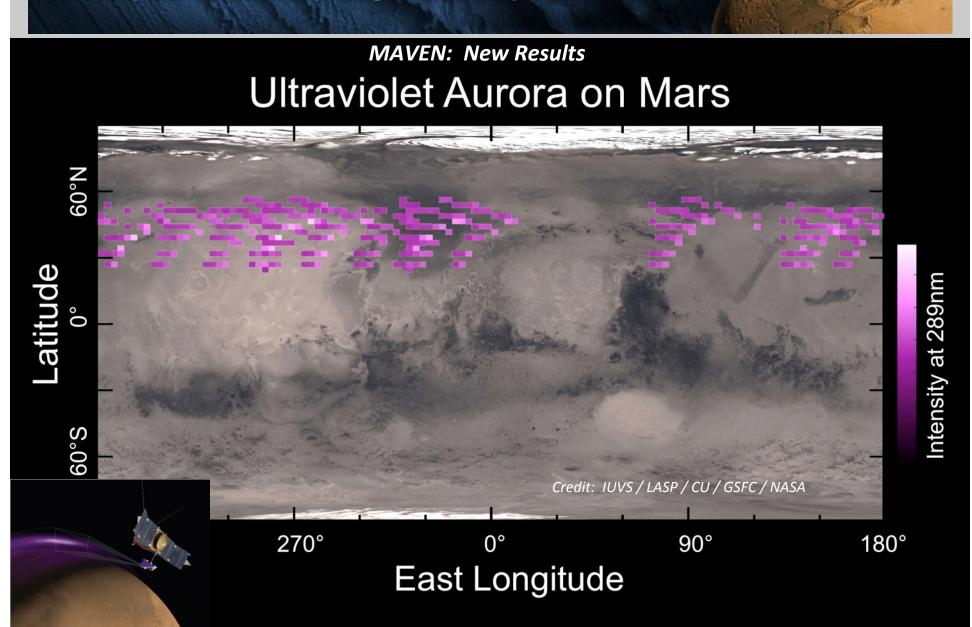
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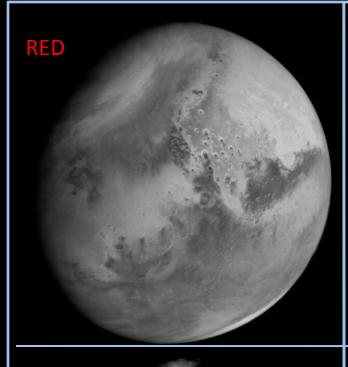
### **MAVEN:** New Solar-Wind Penetration Process

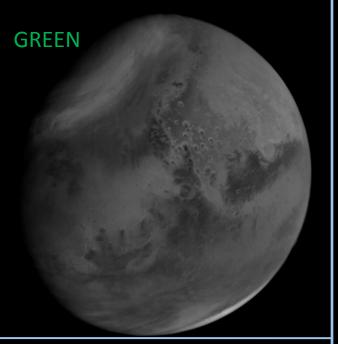
- MAVEN/SWIA
- Finding: High-energy Solar Wind ions were detected low in the atmosphere (near MAVEN periapsis)—how did they get there?
- Importance: MAVEN has discovered a new phenomena likely involving energy exchange in which high-energy solar wind ions are neutralized and able to penetrate the bow shock, only to be re-ionized lower in the atmosphere, providing an unexpected lower altitude ion source.

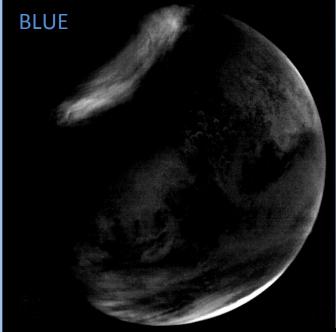


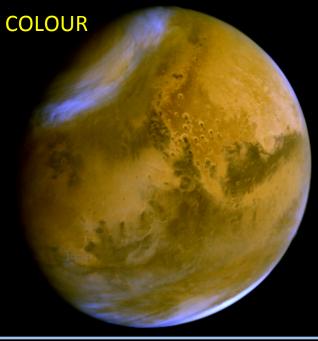
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### Mars as seen in three Colors by (MOM) Mars Orbiter Mission Mars Color Imager

### October 1, 2014

- The red wavelength shows the best surface details.
- As the Mars atmosphere scatter blue (like Earth)
   Martian surface details are obscured in blue wavelength.
- Blue wavelength band shows scattering by dust and clouds, mainly atmospheric phenomenon

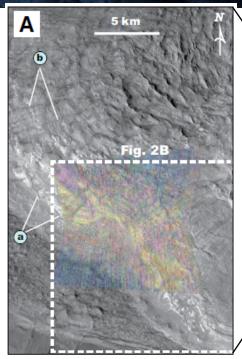
Credit: India Space Research Organization

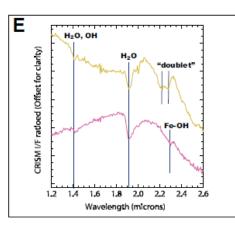
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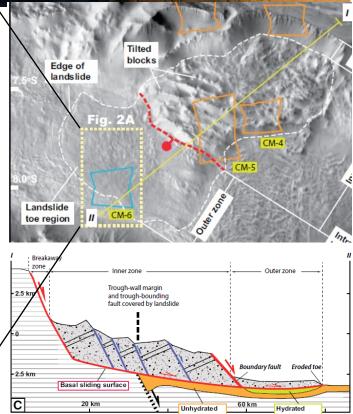
### Mystery Explained?

Valles Marineris Landslides Shaped by Hydrated Silicates

- MRO/CRISM+HIRISE
- Finding: Clay minerals likely lubricated landslides from the walls so that they extend for unusually long distances.
- Importance: Aqueous alteration early in Mars' history has had long lasting effects, manifested by the interaction of clay minerals with large-scale surface processes even in present times.





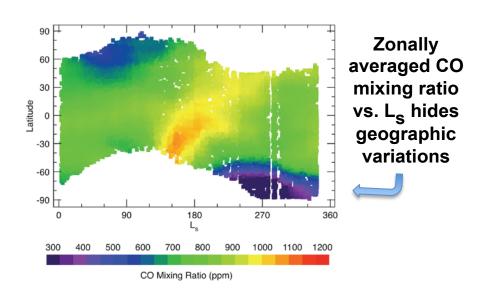


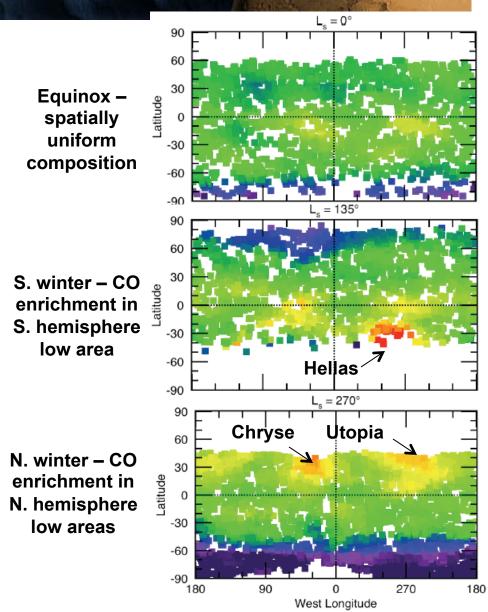
Reference: Watkins, J. A., Ehlmann, B. L., and Yin, A. (2015) Long-runout landslides and the long-lasting effects of early water activity on Mars, Geology, doi: 1130/G36215.1

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#### MRO/CRISM

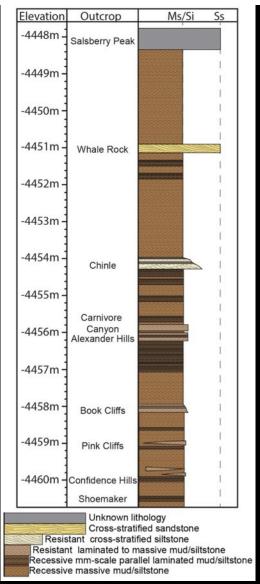
- Finding: The winter hemispheres have CO-enrichment in topographically low areas
- Importance: CO traces the circulation of CO<sub>2</sub>-depeleted air from which the seasonal cap condensed. The cold residual gas collects in topographic lows.
- Reference: Smith, M.D. (2014) Seasonal and spatial distribution of carbon monoxide on Mars as observed by CRISM. Fall 2014 AGU. abstract P51B-3914

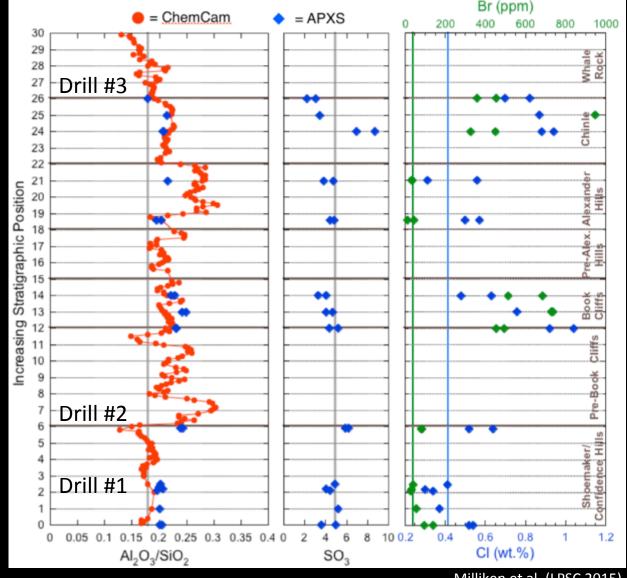




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Stack et al. (LPSC 2015)

Milliken et al. (LPSC 2015)



At Pahrump Hills a first pass through the 10-m section surveyed morphology and chemistry. A second pass through the section built a large data set of physical and chemical stratigraphy (above). A third pass has provided XRD & GCMS analyses at three drill sites.

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### A Sample of Recent Highlights

#### Curiosity (prime & extended mission):

- Measured an unexpected, short-term enhancement of methane.
- Stratigraphic observations suggest the sediments in Mt. Sharp and in the surrounding plains were emplaced by a series of streams and lakes.
- Found chlorobenzene, a simple organic chemical, in its analysis of mudstone from Yellowknife Bay. (Took many lab runs on Mars & Earth to confirm.)
- Tentative discovery of long-chain (~10) carbon molecules in same Yellowknife mudstone.

#### MRO (extended mission):

- Found larger volume of buried CO<sub>2</sub> ice than previously surveyed, enough to double the present atmospheric mass if released.
- South polar surface CO<sub>2</sub> ice cover results from a complex balance between the expanding pits (the "swiss cheese" terrain) and new deposition of CO<sub>2</sub> snow.
- Recurring Slope Lineae now detected in near-equatorial Valles Marineris and in some northern basins, as well as in southern mid-latitudes.

#### MAVEN (prime mission)

- Detected UV aurora away from regions of remnant magnetism.
- Data indicate the presence of small dust particles at 150-300 km altitude.
- Details of solar wind-atmosphere interaction emerging as coverage expands.